



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
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THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26.

Mr. William J. Ryall, late of Richmond, but now a member of a prominent law firm in New York, has written and published a pamphlet, in which he charges the President with the violation of his oath of office, and with high crimes and misdemeanors that would justify his removal from office upon impeachment proceedings. Mr. Ryall not only brings these charges, but sustains them, in the mind of every unbiased man, by proving that the President interfered with the Federal power to advance one party against the other in Virginia, and that he is guilty of an attempt to subvert the Supreme Court of the United States by siding and abetting the efforts of the readjusters to prevent the execution of the decrees of that court in the matter of the contract between the State of Virginia and her creditors. No reasonable, well informed and unprejudiced man doubts that if popular opinion in this country was formed in accordance with the principles of law and justice, and not, as it is, by sectional animosity, and party prejudice, the President would soon be removed from his office by impeachment proceedings founded upon the charges conclusively sustained in Mr. Ryall's pamphlet.

The verdict in the Guiteau case is by no means surprising, for not only was the crime a shocking and heinous one, but the newspapers of all creeds and sects have taught the people to demand such a verdict from the time the deed was committed, and it would have required a bold jury to have stood out against such a preponderance of public opinion. For the good name of the country, and for the reputation of free institutions it would have been better if the jury could have declared the verdict in favor of the State, and then, upon a republican government to have the world say that within the short space of seven years two of its Presidents have been assassinated by sane men.

Mr. Massey says "that there will be no reason for the existence of the readjuster party after this Legislature shall have settled the State debt, restricted free suffrage and put the free schools upon a basis that cannot be shaken." All the best people of the State, whose interests Mr. Massey now recognizes, never did think there was any reason for the formation of the readjuster party, and many of them now think that the effectiveness of that party will not last as long as the present Legislature.

The Richmond Whig says the readjuster party "seems to be at Mezz Hall in 1879." That was the time when Gen. Mahone secured the amount of the State debt at \$320,000,000. He now says it is only \$21,000,000, though he acknowledges that not a dollar of it has been paid during the interval.

Readjusterism is the form of the period; a grotesque and sordid infirmity one to be sure, but still a fever. The chief complaint of the readjusters against the bills passed by the debt payers for the settlement of the State debt, was that these bills were not submitted to the "dear people," to the voters of Virginia, for ratification or rejection, but were "thrust upon a tax ridden and impoverished people by a few tyrants and to the Legislature by court house cliques; that the freedom, the honor and the welfare of the people of the State, were treated like slaves by corrupt legislators, and compelled to starve their children in order that the Shylocks might grow fat." Such stuff was the burden of their song. But how suddenly have they changed! In the "dear people," "tyrants," "court house cliques," "freedom," "honor and snow," "slaves," and all the other gibberish is forgotten in an instant. The readjuster bill is not to be submitted to the voters, and the people of Virginia, like many dumb cattle, are to be branded as regulators at the command of Gen. Mahone, promulgated through a Legislature controlled by men who were elected by the purchase of ballots of negro voters. All of which, as is plain to be seen, is the perfection of liberality, and evinces a commendable regard for the rights of the people of the State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1882.
A delegation of Choctaw Indians was before the Senate Committee on Railroads this morning, to ask that their nation be allowed to grant the right of way to a railroad through their Territory in consideration of a royalty of \$50,000, and a yearly sum of \$2,000. They want this money to support their schools, which are now open only five months in the year.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia made a favorable report to-day upon the bill for the reclamation of the Potomac flats, and on an appropriation of \$20,000 for filling up that portion of the old canal south of the Capitol, which is still open. The committee are by no means of one mind about the rights of the claimants to the Kidwell bottoms, and amendments will be proposed to the bill by members of the committee as well as by other members of the House when it shall be called up for consideration.

Public Printer Deffers sent a letter to the President to-day, in which he says that the society of minor, in his old age and infirm condition, the retention of his office, is more than he can bear, and that to relieve the President of any objection he may have to his removal, he respectfully resigns it. It is reported, however, that Mr. Deffers had been given to understand that he would be removed if he did not resign.

The evidence in the contested election case of Bayly against Barbour, from the 5th Congressional district of Virginia, has been printed and will be brought to the room of the House Elections Committee to-day. It is very short, containing the testimony of only one or two witnesses. The contestant apparently relies solely upon his plea that the incumbent was not an inhabitant of the district when elected. The House Census Committee this morning

agreed upon an apportionment bill, the main features of which are that the States of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Florida each lose a representative, and that if the Legislature of the States in which a change is made be not in session in time to make the apportionment, the whole Congressional ticket shall be elected at large.

The verdict of the jury in the Guiteau case seems to accord with the vast preponderance of public feeling. The President when informed of it said he was not surprised and was glad the case was over. The case will go to the Court in June, but nobody believes a new trial will be granted. A petition is in circulation for Guiteau's sentence to be commuted to imprisonment for life, but the firmest believer in the President's boldness don't entertain the idea that he has nerve enough for that even if he really doubted Guiteau's sanity. The jurors and deputy marshals who at the Court House to-day were paid for their attendance. The jurors drew \$1.50 a day for seventy days. Nine marshals and numerous cases of less affairs which have been delayed by the Guiteau case will now be gotten through with as rapidly as possible. It is reported that Messrs. Reed and Seville will form a law partnership and establish themselves in New York.

Letter from Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Va., January 25.—The intimation that there would be a break in the quietude of boiling readjusters to-day failed of fulfillment, for they stood solidly together when the vote was taken. The speech of Senator Lybrook was especially noticeable and surprising. Until now it has been harped upon that he was a candidate for the great judgeship in his section, and been vaguely hinted that his bolting course could only be brought to an end by the tender of the judgeship to him. In his speech to-day he said, in reply to the question whether or not he was an aspirant for the position, that he was not, had not sought it; would not have it, and furthermore, that he would not have any office in the gift of the Legislature. He spoke very independently, and insisted that he was the oldest readjuster in the Legislature, but that he was representative of 20,000 people, who were independent and did not intend to be dictated to by anybody. He said, further, that he had a pocketful of letters from his people, telling him not to surrender the old man Massey for Auditor.

Mr. Lybrook is an old Florida complexioned gentleman whose face denotes truth, honesty, and the blunt way of speaking his mind which is characteristic of him, and his emphatic language to-day did not add much to the comfort of "the Bosses' Boys" as the Mahone supporters are called. Mahone and his adherents do not wish this fight prolonged for they recognize the fact that Massey has a great hold upon the affections of the Readjusters in the rural districts and they desire if possible to turn the matter through before the country people could be heard from. Lybrook, Newman and others are receiving letters from their Readjuster constituents urging them to stand up for Massey against the Mahone dictation. Some of the colored members of the House are said to be very friendly to the present Auditor, in fact so much so that it is said that five or six colored men have been promised places in the Auditor's office under the new Auditor with a view of preventing any kicking on the part of the colored members against the rule of the House.

Mr. Riddleberger's threat to-day that the Mahones would have an Auditor after the adjournment of the Legislature is understood to mean that Governor Cameron will remove Massey and appoint Brown Allan in his place. It has been generally hinted around yesterday and to-day that Senator Williams, one of the bolters was weakening and would give way under the threats and heavy pressure brought to bear upon him by the Mahone followers, but his vote to-day indicated that he had not weakened yet.

Riddleberger indulged in much talk of a "balldoze" nature to-day. He overshot the mark more than once. Bystanders thought he did not do himself justice. At one time during the discussion of parliamentary law involved by the decision of President pro tem Elliott, there was an interruption through brief colloquy between Senator Smith of Alexandria, and Mr. Riddleberger. Mr. Riddleberger asserted that Mr. Elliott's resolution rejected the reading of Newberry's resolution having for its object the rescinding of the joint order so far as it related to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Mr. Riddleberger said Mr. Ruff's memory was at fault and denied that he had objected. Mr. Smith, of Alexandria, then rose and related the assertion. Mr. Riddleberger again denied the charge. He said he had no objection. Mr. Smith insisted that he heard Mr. Riddleberger make the objection and refused to withdraw his assertion and stated that the stenographer be called upon to testify. This was refused. Mr. Riddleberger would not agree to and so the matter ended. It is the conviction of those who were present yesterday that Mr. Smith is right.

Mr. R. H. Howells, of this city, states that he is not a candidate for place on the Court of Appeals. It is understood that his friends are pressing his claims for the position.

To-day Messrs. C. W. Summers and Edward Warfield, of Alexandria, appeared before the committee on behalf of the druggists of Alexandria to protest against the proposed pharmacy bill under the provisions of which pharmacists would have to come from Alexandria to Richmond for an examination before they could be allowed to practice their calling.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Stokes, C. J., vs. Oiler et al. Submitted.

Riddleberger's administrator vs. Parker et al. Submitted.

Barg vs. Samuel D. Davies, esq., and Colonel John H. Guy for appellants, with leave to Jan. Howard, esq., to file a note for appellants. Answer of W. H. H. Mass for appellees.

Yew, C. J., vs. Camm et al. Argued by R. Oiler, esq., for appellant and W. W. Henry, esq., for appellee.

A mysterious explosion occurred at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday at the residence of the United States district judge, H. C. Caldwell. He was sitting in his library near the fire when he took a small package containing white powder, which he found on the mantelpiece, and tossed it into the fire. It exploded, throwing him senseless and tearing the flesh from both arms up to the elbow.

The Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad Co. of West Virginia, and the Ohio Central Railroad Co. yesterday executed and transmitted to the Secretary of State of Ohio and West Virginia a contract whereby these companies become consolidated under the name of the Ohio Central Railroad Company. No reference whatever is made in this consolidation to the Richmond and Allegheny railroad, and the failure of the consolidation so far as the last named company is concerned is admitted.

Guiteau Guilty.

The trial of Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President James A. Garfield, was concluded in Washington yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of "Guilty as indicted."

Judge Porter's speech was followed by Judge Cox's charge to the jury, which was a clear and unbiased statement and sums up the law of the case in careful and guarded terms, calculated to direct the attention of the jury to the real question in the case, that of the prisoner's mental condition at the time of the commission of the crime. Three elements, the judge tells the jury, were required to constitute the crime of murder—the fact of the killing, malice aforethought, and that the person committing the crime should be of sound mind, memory and discretion; that is, a sane, responsible person. The fact of the killing was undisputed. "Malice aforethought" is a technical expression for deliberate purpose or premeditation. That was equally established by the proof and the prisoner's own admission. The only question involved in doubt was whether, at the time of committing the act, the prisoner was a responsible moral agent. In other words, was he capable of understanding the nature and consequences of his act and that it was a wrongful act? Would he have known that it was wrong if it had been committed by some other person or if some other person had suggested it to him? One of the most important portions of the judge's charge was his instruction to the jury that while every man was presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, that is to say, the burden of proving the crime rested on the prosecution, that there was another presumption to be borne in mind—that as sanity was the rule and insanity the exception every man was presumed to be sane and to understand and intend the consequences of his acts, until the contrary was proven; in other words, that the burden of proving insanity, or at least of rebutting the presumption of sanity, rested on the defense. At this conclusion of the judge's charge the jury retired to their room for deliberation, and after an absence of fifty five minutes returned a verdict of guilty.

The counsel for the prisoner at once took preparatory action in order to bring the case before the court in bare review.

After the jury had come into court every sound was hushed save the voice of the clerk as he propounded to the foreman the usual inquiry. Clear and distinct came the reply: "We have."

"What is your verdict, guilty or not guilty?"

"With equal distinctness came the reply: "Guilty as indicted."

Then the feelings of the crowd found expression in uproarious demonstrations of applause and approval.

"Order, order!" shouted the bailiffs. Mr. Seville, counsel for the prosecution, rose simultaneously upon their feet. Mr. Seville attempted to address the Court, but the District Attorney shouted: "Wait till we have the verdict complete and in due form of law." Order was at length restored, and the clerk, again addressing the jury, said: "Your foreman says 'guilty as indicted.' So say we, all of us."

"We do," they all responded.

Another demonstration of approval followed this announcement. Mr. Seville, still upon his feet, demanded a pool of the jury, which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each in a firm voice promptly responded, "Guilty." As the last name was called, the prisoner shrieked: "My blood will be on the heads of that jury. Don't you forget it!"

Mr. Seville again addressed the Court, saying: "Your Honor, I do not desire to forfeit any rights I may have under the law and practice in this district. If there is anything I ought to do now to save those rights I would be indebted to Your Honor to indicate it to me."

Judge Cox, in reply, assured him that he should have every opportunity; that the charge would be furnished to him in print, and he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of judgment. Guiteau, who, from the moment Judge Cox began the delivery of his charge—had dropped completely his air of flippancy and arrogance, and with rigid features and compressed lips called out in tones of desperation, "God will avenge this outrage."

Judge Cox then turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel assured that you will take with you to your homes the approval of your consciences. With thanks, gentlemen of the jury, I dismiss you."

With this announcement the court was dissolved adjourned, and the famous trial, which has absorbed public attention for more than two weeks, was over. The crowd quickly left the court-room, and the prisoner, gesturing with his misshapen hand, was led out. As he passed the reporters' tables he leaned over and called out to an acquaintance: "This Court in 3000 will reverse this business." His appearance was that of a man deeply moved with indignation at some outrage or indignity which had been put upon him. As he was being put in the van the crowd of men and boys upon the pavement yelled and shouted themselves hoarse in mockery of the prisoner's outburst: "The American press and people are all with me." The van was quickly driven away, followed till out of sight by the jeers and yells of the crowd.

When Guiteau alighted from the van at the jail his pale and haggard face indicated great depression mingled with fear. The jail officials remarked that he was more depressed than at any time since his arraignment. Going into the warder's office he was warmly greeted, and then turned to the policemen and others and said: "Gentlemen, I am very thankful for your kind attention and zealous watch over me. The Lord will reward you. I had any money, I would pay you. For your sakes I am glad the long trial is over. The verdict startled me, but it was not a surprise. Judge Cox's charge was a very fair one, with a single exception that he did not dwell with sufficient force on the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals. Had he done so the jury would have acquitted me. Judge Porter's bitter speech had too much impression on the jury. I saw the effect, and hence was somewhat prepared for the verdict."

"Do you have any fears that you will die on the scaffold?" asked a reporter.

"I am in the hands of the Lord," replied the prisoner, "and I have no apprehensions. Life is but a span. It is appointed unto me to die, and no man can live before his appointed time. No man can say to-day that he will be alive to-morrow. Take the case of Clarkson N. Potter. Only two weeks ago he was alive and well. I saw him in the court room, intensely interested in my trial. To-day he is in his coffin."

"What do you intend to do?" continued the reporter.

"You can say to the American people that I have not given up hope. I will go to the court in June, and I am satisfied that the judges will give me a fair show for my life. That court will undoubtedly consider the question of jurisdiction, and that is the point I rely on for a new trial. I have just received a letter from a very eminent lawyer of Baltimore—Judge Atkinson—who has kindly volunteered to appear in my behalf before the court in June and argue the question of jurisdiction. I understand that he is thoroughly posted on the subject. I invite him to come to my arraignment."

The expenses of the trial so far as known exceed \$30,000.

Legislative.

In the House of Delegates yesterday a resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to temporarily fill the place of Superintendent of Public Instruction, in case a vacancy occurs before the beginning of the term of the regularly appointed officer. And a bill was introduced to incorporate the Richmond and North Carolina Railway Company, with James R. Werth, George B. Harrison, A. J. Wedderburn, George H. Burwell, and Henry H. Harrison as incorporators. They are to be allowed to construct and operate a railroad of the same grade as the Bright Hope Railway Company.

The following bill was also introduced: Be it enacted, That if any railroad company in the State of Virginia on a Sabbath day be found laboring at loading or unloading its freight, dispatching or receiving its trains or shifting its cars, employing its clerks, its men in labor or other business (except the transportation of the mails or of passengers and their baggage), they shall forfeit not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

In the Senate Mr. Riddleberger offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas it has been reported generally that certain persons have been making attempts to influence members of this General Assembly by corrupt means, and whereas the names of certain officers of this body have been mentioned in this connection, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make inquiry into these rumors, to formulate charges if necessary; and for the purpose of making the investigation complete, the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

President pro tem of the Senate, W. M. Elliott, at 1 o'clock called that the time for the execution of the joint order had arrived, and directed Mr. Hart to so inform the House.

Mr. Hart asked if the President meant to say that the Senate must proceed with the election of Auditor of Public Accounts.

The Chair said that was his construction of the law.

Mr. Thurman then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the event of the Senate there is no joint or continuing order before the Senate.

The Chair said the resolution was not in order, whereupon Mr. Thurman said he appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Riddleberger said: "Why does not the gentleman appeal from the decision of the Chair at once without his resolution?"

Mr. Thurman intimated that he understood what he was about.

Mr. Riddleberger then went on to say, "It is well understood that this appeal will be sustained. It had just as well be understood what the motive of all this is. It is a question of not what concerns the people, but as to whether or not gentlemen on this side can pass just this or that to assume the name of a majority. I say to you, you have men with you to give you a majority. Take them—they can go. Barbour went, Allen went, but there are nineteen here that will stand. I ask you for the time to get away from your association long enough. I ask the other side if they will vote for Massey if nominated. Will you vote against him? Then nominate somebody else. The law says this House and Senate shall elect officers. You are now doing it. It is your duty to elect an Auditor as you have elected a Treasurer, and yet you falter. You refuse to discharge that duty. Why? It is not because of duty, but because you think you can use this clash in the readjuster party. Now, then, nominate Mr. Massey. You can get him by voting for him with the majority. I dare you to meet it like men. Go for him. Show how becoming it would be if you did it. How blooming you could nominate him and vote for him. You cannot do it, but you appeal from the decision of the chair." Mr. Riddleberger went on to charge the democrats with trying to stop legislation. Yesterday you voted to adjourn, but when you did so you took four dollars out of this treasury for work you did not perform. You did it to avoid the responsibility of voting for Auditor of Public Accounts. You did it leaving all these bills on the calendar. You did it because you did not want to nominate your man. You want to keep up what you think is a little wrangle. I serve notice on you that we do not expect to elect Auditor of Public Accounts to-day. We expect your appeal to be sustained until your 22 or 23, but we will have an Auditor of Public Accounts before this Legislature is at home thirty days, after its session, if we cannot get it before.

Mr. Thurman (democrat) said he really thought there was no necessity for him to make a reply to Mr. Riddleberger. The speaker said it was evident that the Senator agreed that he had the right to appeal. "I am not here to heal their differences," said Mr. Thurman, "I am not here to make those laws bend or yield to accommodate the gentleman from Shenandoah when he chooses to make an assault upon his party associates. He goes out with his war, not to argue the question of parliamentary law, but to make a political speech; to make an assault upon his own party, and to accuse the Democratic party of selling themselves to some extent to a certain faction of their own party. That question is not before the Senate upon an appeal from the decision of the President. All that Senators have to do is to determine the question whether or not the ruling of the President is right. Whether Mr. Massey is to be kicked out of neck and heels thirty days after the Senate adjourns, or whether he or Brown Allen are to hold the position is not before the Senate, but whether the fundamental rule of the Senate is to be violated or not. The speaker commented on the singular attitude of the Readjusters now fighting the man whom they have but a short time since eulogized as 'the best Auditor Virginia ever had.'"

Mr. Lybrook followed Mr. Riddleberger, and by saying that he represented twenty-six thousand people, and was simply in the interest of his people. I am charged with the care of the obstructionists—one of the four then say are joined to the Fugates here to prevent the election of Auditor. I plead guilty to the charge, but I never have joined with the Fugates nor said a word to one of them about it. I stand just as I am, an independent man, representing people who do not intend to be dictated to by anybody. It occurs to me that the gentleman ought not to press the resolution to inquire into corruption, &c. The name is not called, but it is understood to refer to an officer of the basement.

Mr. Riddleberger said the resolution did not justify such suspicion.

Mr. Lybrook said that it struck at Massey.

The speaker said he was one of the oldest Readjusters in the Legislature. He went on to say that if the resolution was aimed at him he repelled any such insinuation. He said that he had the man that made them. He had lots of letters in his pocket from the country saying he never to surrender the old man Massey for Auditor. The speaker made an earnest and sharp speech. He said that this caucus was a curious thing, and the country people did not understand what it meant. In response to a question the speaker denied that he was a candidate for any office, and said naively that if he proposed to be a candidate he could not be so strong and independent as he was.

Mr. Riddleberger explained that his resolution was to corruption referred to an officer of the Senate who had been trying to bribe. He declined to give his name.

Speeches were made by Senators Stevens and Powell sustaining the Chair, and Hart and Newberry against.

The decision of the Chair was reversed by a vote of 21 to 13.

The Riddleberger debt bill then came up as a special order, and was passed without debate, yeas 23, nays 16.

Free Trade vs. Protection.

No. II.

The similarity in the development of intellectual movements is so striking that, knowing one, we can forecast all. An original thinker, out of harmony with all around him, announces his discovery. Subsequent investigators add to it, a minority of cloners for its adoption, and finally, what was universally rejected is universally approved. The first mention of free trade as a principle occurs in Voltaire's History of Russia, which appeared about 1740. It is true the Venetian and Dutch republics had practiced it in the 15th and 16th centuries, but they never understood it, and were thus singularly weak; they had neither agricultural nor manufacturing to protect, their sole capital being "a fleet of vessels at anchor," prepared to traverse the world. When manufactures arose prohibitory laws were enacted by the States of greater strength than I have now where—an impossible measure had their evil brood known.

Voltaire is the father of free trade. Much hesitation marks what he says, but his is the merit to have indicated a new commercial system. In 1750 the French mind began those physical investigations, to which much of our present knowledge and happiness are owing. Everything was subjected to rigid examination and the methods of government were closely scrutinized. Then arose that political school known as the Economists, and headed by Quesnay, who accounted rationally for a theory, a whole their illustrious predecessor had merely placed. But the human mind was not its own master.

David Hume, of Scotland, published his Commercial Essays in 1752—the clearest exposition of commercial laws then extant, and so fully, and the true elucidation of exchanges.

Twenty-four years after appeared Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, "which," says a great author, "looking to its ultimate results, is probably the most important book ever written." It was the first systematic attempt to raise political economy to a science, and the unanimous verdict of all minds at its supreme success. By it the State maxims were entirely changed, and the theory of protection was destroyed in all its parts. It is remarkable that this work appeared in 1776, that coincident period from which personal liberty in the American declaration and commercial liberty, the great Scotchman's tree life officially date their birth.

From that time thinking men have taken but one direction. Turgot, Morellet, Say, Bastiat, Blanqui, Baire, Lockhart, Farnell, Cobden, Bage, Giddings, James Mill, his more distinguished son, and a host of English, French, and American, of America, in the interests of protection. By it was it capable of apologizing for anything; Carey yielded to Pennsylvania's desire to monopolize our iron industries, and Mr. Hamilton's omnipotent ability was too earnest to establish a national government; or quasi monarchy to strike from his scheme the important adjunct of protection. In the language of Mr. Gifford, himself a free-trader and member of the Cobden Club, "Modern scholarship is on the side of free trade."

Rather than to look to the merits of a cause than to the character of its advocates, it is a later is no absolute criterion of right. But any educated man will admit the names here collated are among the first this world has known, and of the intellect is the sole measure of truth. It is fair to presume that the best minds are more likely to be right than wrong. The very history, then, supplies a presumption in favor of free trade when we know its adherents; at least, Mr. Morrill's recent answer to the "demagogues of the protection" is a fine example of the intellect to proceed from a mind poorly informed or very uneducated. If the intellectual classes are to agree upon a principle, it is merely a question of time as to its practical application. In 1822 the English began their attacks on the corn laws which, protected by Cobden and Bright, culminated in the free trade victory of 1846. In 1865 Belgium discarded the protective system, and levied impost for revenue only. That the movement constantly widens and lends its liberal policy to recognition is evident that that war with a country became more prosperous than ourselves, not in 1873, we commend a minister who urges us to blockade a maritime power, to sweep the seas of its vessels, because our wealth is the result of his grants him a free trade on condition his best harbors shall be placed on a ruinous footing. These things are disappearing. The struggles for freedom of thought and person have been more bitter and sanguinary than that for commercial liberty. But only they have surpassed it in intensity. Not only they have surpassed it in intensity, but they have surpassed it in the history of the world. These papers are designed to comply to name the prominent contrasts between free trade and protection.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The stock market opened strong and 4 1/2 per cent higher than the closing prices of yesterday. In the early dealings the market sold at 102 per cent. Subsequently the market fell off 1/2 per cent.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Virginia 6 1/2 old — do deferred — do consolidated (3) — do 24 series 89; past due coupon 6 1/2; new 10 40 40 bid to day. Cotton steady; middling 11 1/2. Flour active and firm. Without change. Western nominally unchanged; Western active; Southern read 12 1/2; do amber 10 1/2; No 1 Md 14 1/2; No 2 Western winter read 14 1/2; No 1 14 1/2; No 2 14 1/2; No 3 14 1/2; No 4 14 1/2; No 5 14 1/2; No 6 14 1/2; No 7 14 1/2; No 8 14 1/2; No 9 14 1/2; No 10 14 1/2; No 11 14 1/2; No 12 14 1/2; No 13 14 1/2; No 14 14 1/2; No 15 14 1/2; No 16 14 1/2; No 17 14 1/2; No 18 14 1/2; No 19 14 1/2; No 20 14 1/2; No 21 14 1/2; No 22 14 1/2; No 23 14 1/2; No 24 14 1/2; No 25 14 1/2; No 26 14 1/2; No 27 14 1/2; No 28 14 1/2; No 29 14 1/2; No 30 14 1/2; No 31 14 1/2; No 32 14 1/2; No 33 14 1/2; No 34 14 1/2; No 35 14 1/2; No 36 14 1/2; No 37 14 1/2; No 38 14 1/2; No 39 14 1/2; No 40 14 1/2; No 41 14 1/2; No 42 14 1/2; No 43 14 1/2; No 44 14 1/2; No 45 14 1/2; No 46 14 1/2; No 47 14 1/2; No 48 14 1/2; No 49 14 1/2; No 50 14 1/2; No 51 14 1/2; No 52 14 1/2; No 53 14 1/2; No 54 14 1/2; No 55 14 1/2; No 56 14 1/2; No 57 14 1/2; No 58 14 1/2; No 59 14 1/2; No 60 14 1/2; No 61 14 1/2; No 62 14 1/2; No 63 14 1/2; No 64 14 1/2; No 65 14 1/2; No 66 14 1/2; No 67 14 1/2; No 68 14 1/2; No 69 14 1/2; No 70 14 1/2; No 71 14 1/2; No 72 14 1/2; No 73 14 1/2; No 74 14 1/2; No 75 14 1/2; No 76 14 1/2; No 77 14 1/2; No 78 14 1/2; No 79 14 1/2; No 80 14 1/2; No 81 14 1/2; No 82 14 1/2; No 83 14 1/2; No 84 14 1/2; No 85 14 1/2; No 86 14 1/2; No 87 14 1/2; No 88 14 1/2; No 89 14 1/2; No 90 14 1/2; No 91 14 1/2; No 92 14 1/2; No 93 14 1/2; No 94 14 1/2; No 95 14 1/2; No 96 14 1/2; No 97 14 1/2; No 98 14 1/2; No 99 14 1/2; No 100 14 1/2; No 101 14 1/2; No 102 14 1/2; No 103 14 1/2; No 104 14 1/2; No 105 14 1/2; No 106 14 1/2; No 107 14 1/2; No 108 14 1/2; No 109 14 1/2; No 110 14 1/2; No 111 14 1/2; No 112 14 1/2; No 113 14 1/2; No 114 14 1/2; No 115 14 1/2; No 116 14 1/2; No 117 14 1/2; No 118 14 1/2; No 119 14 1/2; No 120 14 1/2; No 121 14 1/2; No 122 14 1/2; No 123 14 1/2; No 124 14 1/2; No 125 14 1/2; No 126 14 1/2; No 127 14 1/2; No 128 14 1/2; No 129 14 1/2; No 130 14 1/2; No 131 14 1/2; No 132 14 1/2; No 133 14 1/2; No 134 14 1/2; No 135 14 1/2; No 136 14 1/2; No 137 14 1/2; No 138 14 1/2; No 139 14 1/2; No 140 14 1/2; No 141 14 1/2; No 142 14 1/2; No 143 14 1/2; No 144 14 1/2; No 145 14 1/2; No 146 14 1/2; No 147 14 1/2; No 148 14 1/2; No 149 14 1/2; No 150 14 1/2; No 151 14 1/2; No 152 14 1/2; No 153 14 1/2; No 154 14 1/2; No 155 14 1/2; No 156 14